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common ideal throughout Christendom; and it was "encouraged by the popularity of mercantilism". Politically and to some extent economically the system had its advantages. Thus, in the hope of making the empire self-sufficing, liberal bounties were offered for colonial products. Though these efforts were in part a failure, "we can only say that the ideal for which such sacrifices were made was in itself great and good" (p. 44). Yet, for this ideal, the slave-trade was deliberately encouraged by the empire. This was due "partly to the British resolve to force the colonies to cultivate tobacco rather than to follow industries calculated to compete with home manufactures" (p. 45).

The first of the twelve chapters into which the book is divided deals with "Great Britain and the Seven Years' War." In this war the old colonial system "reached the height of its power". It was largely a contest for trade; and its mercantile aspects are here appreciated in a most interesting way. In the second chapter "Pitt's Influence as Minister" is considered; and the conclusion is reached that Pitt fully believed in the adequacy of the prevailing colonial theory, and made no attempt to create a form of colonial policy which might have perpetuated the fabric of the expanded empire. The analysis of the "Dialectics on the Question of Taxation" in the fourth chapter shows how naïvely English disputants took "America's economic disabilities as matters of course and irrelevant" (p. 78); and it tends to sustain the thesis that George III. has been too harshly criticized as the cause of the dissolution of the empire. "The American colonies would have tried to sever themselves from Great Britain, had she been a republic instead of a monarchy, and George III. been a cypher instead of a despot" (p. 90).

The seventh chapter is devoted to a strong defense of the case of the "United Empire Loyalists", particularly the merits of the constructive scheme of Galloway; while in the eighth and following chapters the fact is clearly established that the war spirit of the British during the Revolutionary struggle was supported by the traditional colonial theory which had never been abandoned, except so far as the innovation of taxation for revenue was concerned. In fact, the old colonial system in essential principle was maintained in the Canadian provinces until it produced the rebellion of 1837.

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD.

The Development of the European Nations, 1870-1900. By J. HOLLAND ROSE, Litt.D. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. Two vols., pp. xi, 376; v, 363.)

THESE volumes bear a suggestive and promising title, and the reader who is acquainted with Mr. Rose's thorough work in the Napoleonic age will open them with large expectations. It will be discovered very quickly however that the ambitious title is misleading, and that, whatever may be the merits of the work, it is not a presentation of the "Development of the European Nations". It might be fairly called

"The Development of International Relations"; except in the territorial sense there is surprisingly little study of national growth even in the narrow political limits set down for the author by the prevailing English historical proclivities. This is indeed indicated in the preface, when Mr. Rose declares (pp. vi-vii) that he has found it advisable to limit his work to "external events" or "events which had a distinctly formative influence on the development of European States". But enough space is given to purely domestic conditions to show that the author supposes himself to be really presenting national development from this point of view; one is led to the suspicion that there is here a confusion of the nation and the state (in the international sense) that is surprising in a writer of Mr. Rose's experience.

The real scope of the work will be made clear by the tables of contents. Volume I., after a brief introductory reference to earlier events, devotes three chapters (pp. 28-108) to the Franco-German war, two (pp. 109-152) to the founding of the French Republic, one (pp. 153-183) to the German Empire, four (pp. 184-343) to the Balkan Peninsula (mainly from the international point of view), and closes with a sketch of Russian domestic conditions (pp. 344-376). Volume II. opens with a description of the Triple and Dual Alliances (pp. 1-43), and is thereafter devoted to the expansion and rivalries of the great states in Asia and Africa, ending with a brief critical Epilogue (pp. 320-336), mainly on British foreign policy. There are of course many brief scattered references to domestic conditions, but they are all fragmentary, and entirely subsidiary to the presentation of foreign relations. The chapters on Germany and Russia are the only ones that profess to deal with internal development throughout the period, and they are exceedingly meagre and unsatisfying. There is no serious study of the progress of nationality, of the results of the new unity in Germany or in Italy, the two new national organisms whose history would seem to be specially indicated in Mr. Rose's title; absolutely no attention is given to Austro-Hungary, the most interesting and critical region in Europe from the standpoint of national growths. Most writers have hitherto agreed in regarding a heightening of national spirit with respect especially to the elements of race and language as a general and peculiar manifestation in this period; this work neglects the topic almost utterly. Such a topic would properly embrace a study of the democratic development underlying this nationalism and distinguishing it from the nationalism of earlier periods; the obligation lies lightly on Mr. Rose. These are sides of this matter which even the narrowest English view would recognize as properly belonging to "political" history; it is of course not surprising that we find practically nothing in these pages as to industrial or commercial developments, even from the point of view of the place of the new industrial rivalries in the later international relations.

It is then very clear that the author has had a conception of his task different from that which his title naturally suggests. It is a disappointing fact; for a great service might be rendered in the field which

has here been left unworked—a much greater; it would seem, than through any degree of scrutiny or analysis of the elusive windings of the diplomacy of the last generation.

As to the value of the studies of international relations which make up most of these volumes students will probably differ. The chapters on the causes of the Franco-German war and on the English-Russian rivalry in Near Asia are undoubtedly valuable; the others do not seem particularly fresh or thorough or suggestive (compare, *e. g.*, Driault's *Problèmes Politiques*). What Mr. Rose means by referring to himself as a "pioneer" in this field (preface, p. 1) is not clear; these topics have been frequently presented, and Mr. Rose himself mentions the concluding volume of Lavissee and Rambaud's *Histoire Générale*, covering more fully precisely the same period. There is doubtless incorporated here some new material and a good deal of hard work; but with respect to the test of pioneer work—value to the later more thorough historian—it does not clearly appear that any serious change is made in the situation. There is no adequate treatment of, indeed almost no reference to, the papacy as an international element. A good deal of space is given to military movements, which are well described; it is however noticeable and perhaps characteristic that there is no effort to examine thoroughly the great military and naval development of the period, even to the extent of clear statements of the principles and operation of the systems or the extent of the forces. The narrative is usually clear and pleasing, with some marks of haste. A happy reference is made to the militaristic development in a concluding sentence with respect to German and Italian conditions: "After struggling for a generation through a wilderness of plots and punishments, those two peoples reached the Promised Land, only to find it a parade ground" (II. 334); we need an occasional flash of this kind to reconcile us to being told of Lord Beaconsfield at the Congress of Berlin that he "disdainfully sipped nectar of delight that rarely comes to the lips even of the gods of diplomacy" (I. 279), or of Boulangism that "its challenging snorts died away in sounds which were finally recognised as convulsive brayings" (II. 30). To haste may be mainly attributed various dubious remarks with regard to Central European development; as when we are told that "most of the political occurrences on the Continent in the years 1815 to 1870—the revolts, revolutions, and wars, that give a special character to the history of the century—resulted directly from the bad or imperfect arrangements of the Congress of Vienna and of the so-called Holy Alliance" (I. 6), or that "The completion of the national movements in Germany and Italy put an end to the period of unrest supervening on the Napoleonic wars" (II. 321). For these statements seem to indicate an inadequate appreciation of the place taken throughout the whole modern period by the problem of Central European political organization. The unrest in this region long antedated Napoleon or the Congress of Vienna; the new factors introduced into the situation after the opening of the French Revolution are less important than the older ones.

The reviewer is led to these strictures largely by the pretentiousness of this work, and by the suspicion that a good deal of rather journalistic work is here masquerading in the guise of solid historical research. This period cannot at present be a field for solid research or full treatment, in the realm of international relations; and though Mr. Rose's essays have considerable value, they are very far from justifying his title or constituting a history of the period.

VICTOR COFFIN.

A History of Modern England. In five volumes. By HERBERT PAUL. Volume IV. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Company. 1905. Pp. vi, 409.)

THE fourth volume of Mr. Paul's work begins with the Andrassy Note of December 30, 1875, regarding the settlement of the Balkan question, and ends with the defeat and resignation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in June, 1885. It covers, therefore, almost exactly ten years, and it falls naturally into two nearly equal parts: the last five years of Disraeli's ministry, which had begun in 1874 and ended in 1880, and the second administration of Gladstone, from 1880 to 1885. The period thus covered is of the highest interest and importance, and one circumstance gives the present volume unusual value. It is the opportunity presented in the choice of these ten years to contrast not only the two great leaders of English opinion, but to draw a striking parallel between the opposing tendencies which have in turn swayed English political life for a generation. It does not often happen that such an antithesis of leadership and ideas occurs either in politics or in literature, and Mr. Paul, who has selected his decade doubtless with reference to exactly this point, makes the most of it.

The Beaconsfield chapters, which cover rather less than the first half of the book, are three in number: "The Storm in the East", "Lord Beaconsfield's Position", and "The Fruits of Imperialism." The Gladstone chapters correspondingly begin with "The Storm in the West", and continue with "The Policy of Reversal", "The Irish Revolution", "Egypt", "The Soudan", "Lord Spencer's Task", "The Franchise", and "The Fall." Here is a series of strong and stirring events. The Near Eastern question, the Russo-Turkish war, the Berlin Conference, the annexation of the Transvaal, and the Zulu war, Lord Lytton's Indian administration, and the tragic episodes of the Afghan imbroglio—these alone would give sufficient life and color to any book. Yet beside the events of the next five years even these lose something of their interest. The Irish question with its Nationalists and Land Leaguers, its evictions and boycotts, its dynamiters and its Phoenix Park murders, coercion and obstruction, forms a vivid political romance in itself. And when to this we add Egypt and the Soudan, with Arabi and the Mahdi and the crowning tragedy of Gordon, the South African question with Majuba Hill and its extraordinary consequences, and conclude with that